

Tazewell Republican.

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TAEWELL REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1911.

LOBBY IN CONTROL.

On the front page of The Richmond Times-Dispatch of the 10th instant there appeared a lengthy special from Staunton, Va., with the startling headlines: "Lobbyists of Corporations Prevent Needed Legislation." The staff correspondent of the Times-Dispatch was detailing charges made by President Westmoreland Davis in his address before the Virginia State Farmers' Institute, then in session at Staunton. Mr. Davis read a list of twenty bills introduced at recent sessions of the Virginia Legislature which would have been beneficial to the agricultural interests of the State, but that were defeated by the ever-watchful lobby of the corporations. The correspondent reported as follows:

"President Davis said he was sure the people of the State did not realize what an undertaking it was to secure the passage by the Virginia Legislature of any law which might prove hurtful to a corporation, however much the people might be benefited or how high the character of those who stand sponsor to it."

Mr. Davis ascribes the cause for these conditions to the fact that: "The substantial farmer is overlooked for the election of the petty politician, whose vanity and smattering of knowledge makes him most dangerous."

Mr. Davis might have added, that these "petty politicians" are the chosen vessels of the corporations, their campaign funds being frequently supplied by the corporations. The recent disclosures, made in the campaign for U. S. Senators from this State, show how the Democratic organization has been for years not only receiving but soliciting campaign contributions from corporations. It is also well known that individual candidates have had their campaign expenses paid by corporations. These are the reasons why it is so difficult to secure the passage of any legislation that is not acceptable to the corporations. "Us" knows how to fix things, and he fixes them.

The Democratic politicians and newspapers in Virginia have all the time been making the air hideous with their shrieks against the trusts, but in no State of the Union has there been less legislation adverse to the trusts and corporations. The Legislature has been completely controlled by the Democrats for more than twenty-five years past, and during that time the corporation lobbies have seen that legislation has not been against the trusts.

Mr. Davis, in his address at Staunton, said: "The farmer could only appeal to aroused public sentiment, having no paid lobby for his defense." The trouble has been, and is now, to arouse public sentiment against the influences that control legislation. These influences hide behind what they call Democracy. This is the charm which they use to deceive the people and make them submit to a mismanagement of the affairs of the State and all kinds of jobbery in the halls of legislation.

THAT HAPPY HA! HA!

"Hon. W. A. Jones, candidate for United States Senate, was in Elk Garden a day or so last week, the guest of Hon. H. C. Stuart. Congressman Jones is one of the brainiest men of the State and has made a good representative, and should be kept in Congress.—Lebanon News.

We wonder if Mr. Stuart explained to Mr. Jones the meaning of a certain declaration of the Roanoke Times made last March, when the Times said:

"We know Mr. Stuart will vote for Mr. Jones for he has said he will and he is a man of his word. We understand the boys out that way are scheming up a joke on Henry to give him the happy ha-ha and prove his veracity. They are trying to arrange and agree that the Stuart vote shall be the only one cast for Jones in Russell."

We wonder if Henry also explained how the boys out that way are going to

handle the eight hundred Democrats whose poll taxes were paid in bulk by Democratic runners from a common campaign fund deposited in bank for that purpose? Are these eight hundred also to be used for giving Henry the happy ha-ha and Mr. Jones the knife?

A DIFFERENCE IN PROCEDURE.

The procedure so far of the reciprocity act with Canada well illustrates the difference between the two systems of government. In this country the administration could not command in either house a majority of its own supporters therefore the success of the measure was due to the support given it by the political opponents of the administration. Under the Canadian system an administration that cannot command a majority of its supporters on a government bill necessarily resigns or appeals to the country.

The difference of action is due to the fundamental difference between the two systems. Of any President of this country it may be said he occupies the two fold position of chief magistrate and the headship of his party. In Canada the two positions are separated, the Governor General being the chief executive and acting neutrally as to politics, while the premier or head of the cabinet is the leader of his party. If, then, Sir Wilfred Laurier had failed, as President Taft failed, to command the support of his own party he would have resigned or appealed to the country through a fresh election. To be sure Sir Wilfred has appealed, but it was because of the obstructive policy in parliament of the opposition party. This, again, shows the legislative difference between the two nations. Here the minimum and maximum life of congress is fixed at two years. In Canada a maximum limit only, and that of five years, is fixed, and the government can at any time before the expiration of the five years dissolve parliament. This has just been done after a parliamentary life of three years only.

The scientist who says that he can photograph the soul should experiment with the sugar, steel and other trusts. It has always been a question whether corporations have or have not souls and it would be well to have the matter settled in the most approved scientific manner.

The difference between bill-board advertising and newspaper advertising is just this—that with the first you have to go to the advertisement while in the other the advertisement goes to you. And that makes all the difference in the world with business.

It is good to learn of the great wealth in the vaults of the national treasury and of the per capita wealth of the nation. But after all the true wealth is not to be found in gold and silver, but in the character of her people.

Now is the time when ambitious cities proudly record that they have gained so much per cent in population over the census of last year. They will keep this up until the next federal census comes to picture the balloon.

When a man in public office allows his conscience to become deflected by fear or favor, he is no longer a free man but a slave, and as such he is unfit to hold office.

Some men are so addicted to the making of money that they can never let up to take a rest. The rim of the dollar is the horizon of their life.

As the barriers between nations get lowered so all particularism, whether in trade, politics, religion or society, gradually disappears.

The man who is prejudiced for or against a cause or person cannot possibly form a right estimate of that cause or person.

The South vs. The West.

A news item from Seattle, Wash., last week, says:

The "Back Home" movement to the South is much discussed in this city and in all the cities and towns of the far West. Everywhere, in clubs, hotels and railroad trains you hear argument about it. It is the general opinion that the movement will turn a tide of home-seekers towards the South which, heretofore, has over-run the West and poured over into Canada. A newly completed Western Railroad is trying to draw upon the congestion of home-seekers on the Pacific Coast for settlers to go upon the barren territory along its lines in Idaho, Montana and sections east of here.

Western Commercial Clubs, although they deride the "Back Home" movement, are nevertheless redoubling their efforts to continue the movement of people to this Western country. The high officials of railroads say nothing about it, but from subordinates, it is learned that they are seeking a plan to counteract the "Back Home" call and the demoralizing effect it is having on immigration from the South.

THE HOUSE OF MOORE

An Interesting Account of the Ancestors of This Well Known Family in Tazewell County.

It is the policy of the Republican to give from time to time sketches of historic events connected with the early settlers in this section and the genealogical history of the families that have made the history.

This week it is our pleasure to present a part of the record of the house of the Moores. A family that has much to do with the settlement and development of the entire Southwest as shown by the records as transcribed and preserved by J. A. Logan and James Morrison. These valuable papers were given into the keeping of Wm. T. Moore, father of W. L. Moore, of this city, and recently found among the papers of the former.

The history of this family follows: I now proceed to give some account of my maternal ancestors and other relations.

My maternal grandfather was James Moore. He was born in Ireland, but of his parents I have received no information. It appears, however, that the family consisted of at least five children, viz: Joseph, James, John, Margaret and Rachel.

James Moore, my grandfather, emigrated with his brother, Joseph, to America, State of Pennsylvania, some time about the year 1726. John and his sister, Margaret, remained in Ireland. Joseph, the first named of the family, while in a course of preparation for the gospel ministry in Pennsylvania, died of consumption about the year 1727 or 1728.

My grandfather, after his arrival in America, married Jane Walker. She also was born in Ireland, and had emigrated to Pennsylvania some years after the emigration of my grandfather. They resided in Nottingham, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania, until they removed to Walker's Creek, Rockbridge county, Virginia.

I have no recollection of my paternal grandparents, William McPheeters and Rebecca Thompson, but I have a distinct recollection of my maternal grandparents, James Moore and Jane Walker.

In their advanced years they resided for some time at my father's house. My grandmother, owing to sickness or the infirmities of age, was confined pretty much to her room and bed. Both had long been members of the church and were, I believe, decidedly pious. I recollect that my grandfather used to retire regularly to a room up stairs where, after closing the door, he used to remain for some time. Noticing this, (when a small boy), and wishing to find out what he was about, I discovered, through a small aperture under the door, that he was on his knees engaged in prayer.

My grandfather, James Moore, died in Rockbridge county, Va., probably between the years 1790 and 1796, and was buried in a graveyard on Walker's Creek, near Jump Mountain.

My grandmother lived, I think, a year or two after his death. She died also in Rockbridge county, south of Lexington, at the home of her daughter, (my aunt), Jane Walker.

Some time before he died she remarked: "When I die, I shall have a bonny easy death." Accordingly, during her last illness, while some of the family were sitting in the room with her, she either turned herself over in the bed or was aided in doing so by someone present. Thus, lying still for some time, the remark was made: "Into what a fine quiet sleep has grandmother fallen," (or words to that effect), but when, after some time, her bed was approached and her situation examined into, it was found that her spirit had quietly and without a struggle taken its flight to the Unknown World.

The remains were carried about 25 miles, and buried beside her husband's grave.

My grandfather, James Moore, had ten children—five sons and five daughters. The four first named were born in Pennsylvania, the other six in Rockbridge county, Virginia. The names of the children of my grandfather, James Moore, were as follows, viz: John, Mary, Rachel, Elizabeth, Margaret, James, Joseph, Jane, Alexander and Samuel.

JOHN MOORE

married his cousin, Jane Walker, daughter of James Walker. He lived on Walker's Creek, and had seven children. When advanced in life he removed to Kentucky, where he died. The names of his children were as follows: James, Mary, John, Betsy, Alexander, Joseph and Jane.

James Moore, the first named, was a minister in the Episcopal church. He married a Miss Todd, of Eastern Virginia; removed to Kentucky, resided in Lexington, and was for some time at the head of Transylvania University.

Mary Moore, the second named, married John Walker, a pious, good man.

John Moore, the third named, married a Miss Steele. Both were members of the church, and pious, exemplary Christians. Of the other members of the family I have little or no knowledge.

MARY MOORE

the second child of my grandfather, was twice married. Her first husband was named Paxton, by whom she had one child. His name was Samuel. Her second husband was Major A. Stuart, by whom she had five children. She and her husband were members of the church. Their residence was Rockbridge county, Va., near Brownsburg.

Major Stuart, the second husband of

my aunt Mary, had two sons who were Superior Court judges, viz: His son, Archibald, by a former wife, and his son, Alexander Stuart, by Mary Moore, his second wife. The names of her children were as follows: Samuel, Alexander, Betsy, Jane and Priscilla. None of these children are alive at this time, unless it be the last named, Priscilla. Betsy, the third, died of what at that time was called galloping consumption.

Rachel Moore, the third child of my grandfather, was my mother. She was born about the year 1736, and died January 30, 1826, about midnight, aged about ninety. My mother, as already noticed, had ten children. Their names have been recorded in their proper place.

ELIZABETH MOORE

the fourth child of my grandfather, married Michael Coalter. They were both members of the church. They resided in Augusta county; had eight children, and were my father's near and most intimate neighbors. She died about the year 1783 or 1784, and was buried in the Glebe graveyard before mentioned. Her husband married a second wife, and died east of the Blue Ridge. The names of the children were as follows, viz: David, James, Elizabeth, John, Jane, Margaret, Micajah and Mary.

David was a merchant, and resided in South Carolina, where he married. One of daughters was the first wife of William C. Preston, a Senator in Congress of the United States. Another of his daughters married Judge Harper, of South Carolina, the father of Mrs. Dr. McPheeter's, of Natchez, Miss.

James Coalter was also a merchant of Staunton, Va.; was never married. He died while on a visit to the Sweet Springs, I think, Monroe county, Va., (now West Virginia.)

Elizabeth, the wife of my brother, Joe McPheeter's, has been already noticed.

John, the fourth child of this family, was a lawyer. He was appointed one of the judges of the Superior Court of Virginia, and afterwards elected a judge of the High Court. He was married four times. His third wife was Frances Tucker, daughter of St. George Tucker, of Williamsburg, Va., who was also one of the judges of the High Court of Appeals of Virginia. Two of John Coalter's daughters, by his wife Frances, resided in Eastern Virginia—a son and daughter—one a Presbyterian, the other an Episcopalian.

Jane married John Naylor, of Kentucky, and had several children. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, Washington, Ky. The family afterwards removed to Missouri.

Margaret married a Mr. Ward, of Harrison county, Ky. She and her husband were both church members. Micajah—the most intimate companion of my youth—died a young man, in the town of Staunton, Va.

Mary, my beloved cousin, after marriage, removed to the State of Missouri, where she died. She was the first wife of Beverly Tucker, the youngest son of St. George Tucker, and half-brother of John Randolph, of Roanoke. Beverly Tucker is now married to his third wife, and resides in Williamsburg, Va. He is Professor of Law in William and Mary College.

Margaret Moore, the fifth child of my grandfather, died when an infant.

James Moore married Margaret Poague, and had nine children. He removed some time after his marriage from Rockbridge county to a remote frontier valley, (Tazewell county), among the mountains of Southwest Virginia.

After the family had resided some time in this frontier situation they were broken up and nearly all destroyed by a party of Indians. The names of the children were as follows, viz: John, James, Jane, Joseph, Mary, Rebecca, Alexander, William and Margaret.

For further particulars respecting this awful calamity that befell this family, see appendix.

Joseph Moore, the seventh child of my grandfather, was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Coalter, a sister of Michael Coalter. By her he had four children. His second wife was Eleanor Marquis, by whom he had twelve children. When somewhat advanced in years he removed to Kentucky, where he died. The names of his children are as follows, viz: James, Jane, James, Margaret, Robert, Margaret, Joseph, Eleanor, John, Frances, Alexander, Mary, Marquis, Elizabeth, Samuel and Sarah.

Respecting this numerous family I know but little. James, the first and Margaret, the fourth named, died young. James, the third, studied medicine and pursued his profession in Kentucky. Margaret, the sixth, married the Rev. Robert Logan, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Fincastle, Va.

It is somewhat remarkable that in the births of sons and daughters alternated throughout. When a child was born it was a common saying in the neighborhood: "You need not ask what it is, if you know what the last one was."

Jane married Joseph Walker, of Rockbridge county, Va. She was the mother of nine children, viz: Margaret, Jane, Mary, Rachel, John, James, Joseph, Patsy and Alexander.

Rachel and Alexander died when quite young. James died in his 13th year. Joseph lived to be a young man, and died when about 23 years old. Margaret Walker, the oldest child, married the Rev. Samuel Houston, a devoted Presbyterian minister, of Rockbridge county, Va. His son, the Rev. Samuel R. Houston, is now a missionary in the foreign field.

Joseph Walker, the father of the family, died September 15, 1815. Jane Walker, the mother, lived several years

after the death of her husband. She died in 1818.

Alexander Moore, the ninth child of my grandfather, died when a young man. Samuel Moore, my grandfather's tenth and youngest child, died of the croup in his infancy.

NOTE: Patsy Walker, the eighth child of Jane (Moore) and Joseph Walker, married Mr. Donoho, of Rockbridge county, Va. They now reside in Michigan, (1844). Rev. Samuel Houston is now dead; Mrs. Houston is still living. She lives with her son, John Houston, near Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, Va. The Rev. Samuel R. Houston has returned from Greece, and is now preaching in Union, Monroe county, Va., (now West Virginia) this February, 1844.

J. A. LOGAN.

The record as given (this being but a small part) was copied by my brother, Samuel H. Brown, in a book of records he had commenced in reference to his family, and it is the following:

"The preceding narrative was drawn up by the Rev. Wm. McPheeter, D. D., of Raleigh, N. C. It was taken to the West by one of his sons. It was there found and copied by Jos. A. Logan, one of his nephews, and to it he appended a few notes, all of which have to them the initials of his name, 'J. A. L.' I have also inserted a few additional particulars, and in every instance where I have done this, I have attached my name to them. I copied it for the sake of the account it gives of my wife, Fanny Brown, the second daughter and third child of Mary Moore, the Indian captive."

JAMES MORRISON.

Bellevue, Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 6, 1850.

BUSINESS BUILDING.

Salesmanship in Your Advertisements.

By Dundas Henderson, Advertising Manager of the C. E. Zimmerman Co., Chicago.

The most pertinent question a retailer must think about when he starts out to consider the question of filling the advertising space he has bought in the local newspaper is, how can I sell my goods successfully through this newspaper? The best answer to the question is undoubtedly another question. He must ask himself: If I had to sell these goods in my store, how would I approach the customer—how could I interest her and in what way should I convince her? Last of all he must ask himself whether he is as capable of doing all this in the newspaper space as well as in his store.

When a merchant has answered these questions satisfactorily he may commence compiling his advertisement. But until he realizes that salesmanship is just as necessary in the newspaper space as in his store when selling goods, he can never hope to get the value he has every right to expect from the space.

Successful newspaper publicity has been called salesmanship on paper. When a retailer can distinguish that kind of salesmanship and appreciate its value, he is a long way on the road to advertising success.

If a retailer employed inexperienced or amateur help in his store to sell his best goods he would be classed as a fool. Why should he not also be put in that category if he employs amateur salesmanship in his newspaper space? He pays good money for both and should get the same degree of satisfaction for his expenditure.

Four main points enter into all salesmanship whether personal or on paper: First, the attention of the possible customer must be obtained; second, interest must be created in the goods you are going to sell; third, the customer must be convinced that she wants the goods, and last, but by no means least, she must be induced to make a purchase.

In planning his advertising, therefore, the merchant has to apply these principles in such a way that, from his announcements, results are obtained as a matter of course. But he must remember always that salesmanship on paper is more difficult than salesmanship in person because he cannot make his selling arguments felt in the same degree as when he meets his customer face to face.

Unless a merchant can apply these four principles successfully to his salesmanship through advertising, his publicity will get no more returns than a bad salesman in his store. And let me state here that no ordinary merchant can get the highest grade of salesmanship in his newspaper space without outside help. There are many reasons for this. It has been found, for instance, that the best way to secure attention is to use a good illustration. Nothing has a surer human interest effect or gets quicker action than a well selected picture. To get such illustrations you need not only a high grade experienced artist but one who has a first class knowledge of advertising art. Then, it requires considerable study and experience in descriptive literature to create interest in goods—even in those you are selling daily. Again, to bring conviction to the mind of a reader surely and successfully, necessitates a knowledge of how it has been done in thousands of other cases.

All this means that the up-to-date merchant who desires to make his advertising scientifically certain must either study retail advertising as a part of his business training or employ an experienced advertising constructor. There is more in planning and writing a successful advertisement than the ordinary retailer realizes. And the smaller the advertisement the more difficult the process. Only those who have made big successes by the employment of advertising in its most efficient form know the true value of salesmanship through advertising.

DUNSMORE BUSINESS COLLEGE

J. G. DUNSMORE, President

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA

Begins its 40th session, Sept. 1, 1911. Young men and women who have an ambition to make a success in life are solicited to enroll in this school Sept. 1, 1911.

This is one of the oldest and best Business Colleges in America. Thousands of its graduates point back with gratitude and pleasure to the institution that gave them a start in life's battle. Many of whom came to and graduated at said school on borrowed money. They are now bankers, money lenders and capitalists.

It will be encouraging to young men and women to know that during the session of 1910-11 that there were at least five applicants for a stenographer to one placed by this school.

More than eighty per cent of the graduates of last session went direct from the college door to good paying positions. A special course treating of farm business and bookkeeping will be introduced session 1911-12. Send for catalogue and particulars. Aug 3-m2

J. G. DUNSMORE, Staunton, Va.

Emory and Henry College

A school with a great history. Thoroughly up-to-date. Well equipped laboratories. Famous Literary Societies. Health and morals unsurpassed. For catalogue and book of views, Address

CHAS. C. WEAVER, President,
EMORY, VIRGINIA.

AN INDEPENDENT FUTURE

IS ASSURED THOSE WHO ENROLL IN THE

ROANOKE National Business College

Over 600 students last year. Every graduate in a good position. Every qualified under-graduate in a position. If we assure you of a good position as soon as you are qualified, why not enroll with us?

You see what we did for our students last year.

COULD YOU ASK FOR A GREATER GUARANTEE

FALL SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 5TH.

For Catalogue Address

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State Female Normal School

Twenty-eighth Session begins SEPTEMBER 6TH.

For catalogue and information concerning STATE SCHOOLS, write to

8-3-m1

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Farmville, Va.

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High Grade Preparatory School. Fine battalion of cadets commanded by an army officer. Faculty strong, zealous and up to date. Healthy location in Central Virginia. Terms moderate. For catalogue and information, address

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Fork Union, Virginia.

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SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL APPRENTICES

(One Year Course for Young Farmers)

Total cost of session of nine months, including tuition and other fees, board, washing, uniforms, medical attendance, etc., \$283.85. Cost to Virginia students, \$233.85.

The next session opens Wednesday, September 20th, 1911.

PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D., L. L. D. President.

Write for catalogue.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE

CAROLINA, CLINGFIELD and OHIO RAILWAY and CAROLINA, CLINGFIELD and OHIO RAILWAY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE NEW SHORT LINE BETWEEN

Dante, St. Paul and Speer's Ferry, Va., Johnson City, Tenn., Altapass and Marion, N. C., and Spartanburg, S. C. "CLINGFIELD ROUTE."

EFFECTIVE MAY 28, 1911.

SOUTH BOUND		EASTERN STANDARD TIME				NORTH BOUND	
NO. 5 MIXED DAILY	NO. 3 PASS. DAILY	STATIONS				NO. 2 PASS. DAILY	NO. 4 PASS. DAILY
P. M.	A. M.	Leave	Dante, Va.	Arrive		P. M.	P. M.
1 10	7 25	"	St. Paul, "	"		12 45	9 34
1 35	7 50	"	Dungannon, "	"		12 17	9 06
2 21	8 24	"	Ft. Blackmore, "	"		11 40	8 31
2 45	8 43	"	Speer's Ferry, "	"		11 20	8 13
3 29	9 14	"	Cameron, Va.-Tenn.	"		10 42	7 35
3 47	9 30	"	Kingsport, Tenn.	"		10 27	7 12
4 03	9 44	"	Pactolus, "	"		10 15	6 57
4 23	9 55	"	Fordtown, "	"		9 51	6 45
4 45	10 08	"	Gray, "	"		9 39	6 22
5 02	10 19	"	Johnson City	"		9 10	5 49
5 49	10 50	Arrive	Erwin, "	Leave		8 26	5 11
6 53	11 32	Leave	Erwin, "	Arrive		8 21	5 06
6 58	11 39	"	Unaka Springs	"		8 08	4 55
7 12	11 50	"	Huntsdale, N. C.	"		7 35	4 22
7 59	12 20	"	Green M't'n	"		7 18	4 05
8 24	12 38	"	Toecane	"		7 02	3 49
8 46	12 55	"	Boonford	"		6 37	3 24
9 22	1 23	"	Sprucepine	"		6 15	3 03
9 50	1 44	Arrive	Altapass	Leave		6 05	2 53
10 05	1 54						
1 MIXED DAILY						6 PASS. DAILY	
A. M.		Leave	Altapass	Arrive		P. M.	
6 15	1 54	"	Marion	"		8 20	2 53
7 49	3 08	"	Bostic Yard	"		6 54	1 37
9 15	4 05	"	Forest City	"		5 36	12 40
9 26	f 4 13	"	Cheasee	"		5 27	12 31
10 09	4 41	"	Spartanburg	S. C.		5 01	12 01
11 10	5 20	Arrive		Leave		4 20	1 25